Rev. Adelbert L. Hudson on "The Plain Path."

DR. HOLMAN'S DISCOURSE

TO PREACHES AT ILIFF CHAPEL DN "CONSCIENCE."

postle Brighum Young the Only *peaker at the Tubernacle Yesterday Afternoon-A Song Service at the First Congregational Last

subject of Mr. Hudson's sermon at hall yesterday morating was "The Path." He took for a text the of David, untered in his old age: me in a plain path, oh Lord, be-mire enemics."

ourne brought him to the throne of But with the gift of power came inplations of power. He forgot the directness by which he had won y. He began to resurt to intrigue seel. Then evil days came sipon of the wished to die. Foes sprang in awn bussehold-the offspring of achiery. Then he began to realize The lossed back upon the sappy overstal days when his life had alghiforward, each strong and did his meture conclusion is text. In the integrang of the text. In the singular of the singular of the text.

At the Tabernacle

Apostle Brigham Young delivered the s began with the usual prelimi Stake Councillor Joseph E. Tay

section; said, in beginning, that said Tourne said, in beginning and not of worse. The dealings of the either wondrous and complex, we wondrous and complex, the bard for us to company that a part of the signs of more than a part of the signs of

even now it is hard for us to comsmal more than a part of the signs of
times.

The proper is a part of the signs of
times.

The proper is a part of the signs of
times.

The part of the warnof dod to the people, must be prosed among all men. The Latter-day
to should keep this responsibility
tantity sefure them. The opposition,
if the world cannot prevail against
acci's work or prevent bis measure
is going to all peoples. The gaspel
th we preach was taught by Adam
will. The cospel creaton a great reuse uphaval wherever taught, and
we are merely preaching the peacethings of the singiton.

In bleedurs which the Saints enjoy
undestraitible and will endure forIt is strange, therefore, that God's
is should seek after the trings of
the man and will endure forIt is strange, therefore, that God's
is should seek after the trings of
the was when a man might was from
and of the territory to the other, and
is receive cordial bespitality
ighout his journey. But a change
come ever the spirit of the people,
are bringing Babrion into our midat,
we are mightly 50 level women on the
size of the city. There are a hoserooms ever the spirit of the people,
are bringing Babrion into our midat,
we are mightly 50 level women on the
se of the city at might. The deceives of the city at might. The deceives of imposing and virtue is gounchecked in the midst of this peo
May God preserve the from taking
law into our own hands and making
sections of imposing and virtue is go
unches to be found the dist. The only
as for proventing this widespread
to freedle.

ness is to teach the tender mind freshle, and. He continued, "with the Late-Saints to begin the reformation. Otherwise we will soon feel the effects of this vice and corrupt feather-day Saints and init wanterom the ways of God, they would we he suffering and in travail. It is god's design that the Latter-day Saints should so hussary or that they know trial and deprivation. We crought these things upon our You are in debt, I am in debt, to pitalists. If they should foreclose is tomorrow half the Latter-day would be bankrupt. We are at ercy of men instead of at the mercy

CHURCHES YESTERDAY Latter-day Saints one. Our weaknesses

At Hiff Church.

The Hiff M. E. church is no longer adequate to accommodate the throng that sees to hear Dr. Holman every Sabbath morning. His wonterful powers as a polipit orator have caused marked attention throughout the city. His discourse at the First Congregational church list summer on the subject of Faith' was regarded by all who listened to it as one of the ablest and most forcible sermons ever delivered in the city. By special request, Dr. Holman will repeat. In the sermon as the sermon mest Sunday northing at the Rait Leke theatre, which has been secured for the services.

next Sunday morning at the Sall Lake theatre, which has been secured for the services.

The doctor's theme yesterday morning was "Conscience," taking his text from Auta xxv. 2: "I verily thought with myself that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jenus of Nazereth. The speaker began by defining conscience, separating the common understanding of the word into two divisions, the positive, insertable principle with which every being is endowed to distinguish the contrary to the most of the service of the word into two divisions, the positive, insertable principle with which every being is endowed to distinguish the contract of the different chical judgment formed through education, circumstances and environments. By the common expression to hear a method, the many expression to hear a method, the many of a great many things that to you may seem wrong. This is on account of the different ethical judgment between you and him. No man has a right to measure other people's consciences by his own. One may think it proper to indulate in various amusements that to others would seem a great sin. The German, educated to drink his glass of beer in the fatherland, may take his usual drink before going to church. His conscience does not say it is wrong, and therefore we should not say that 'an is unconscientious. Thus, the first thing we have to learn is charity toward our feilow man. But here comes a distinction. Let no

Pirst Congregational.

At the First Congregational church last night Dr. Brown inaugurated his evening services for the winter season. A male charus of eight voices furnished some very excellent music, greatly appreciated to the large congregation present. The excellent music, greatly appreciated to the large congregation present. The excellent and Worship, the speaker thowing the telnish pex sling between ne-wo subjects. two subjects.
Commencing next Sunday evening Dr.
Brown will deliver a series of lectures an
educational matters, his first subject be-ing. The Teacher in the Labrary.

THIS IS THE LATEST.

An Entire New Scheme Looking to Acrial Navigation and Flight.

BOSTON, Oct. 18 .- An entirely new and flight has been suggested by A. W. Knitsch of this city. It is such a decided departure from all the propositions heretofore advanced for utilizing the atmosphere for purposes of transit, as to command serious atten-tion from scientists and others to whom t has been presented.

It has been presented.

It is the idea of Mr. Knitsch that the sabtle magic attraction that noids the needle of the mariner's compass with unswerving fidelity to the north can be utilized in a magnified form for man's convenience, profit and pleasure. Accepting the its ory advanced that a vast deposit of magnetic one exists in the cepting the theory advanced that a vast deposit of magnetic over exists in the immediate vicinity of the north pole, and from there come the magnetic currents distributed over the globe, and that it is the attraction of this thus far unbounded held that draws with magic power the needee of the compass, there is nothing, as Mr. Knitsch looks at it, to prevent its being made of real service. "I believe," said he, "that magnets could be suspended in the air of sufficient force to counteract the resistance of the air, overcome the adverse currents and move more or less rapidly towards the north."

uld ever be made, it will be solved

THE SHIPS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.-Arrived-La NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Arrived—La Gascone, from Havre, Obdam, from Rotierdam and Bonlogie. Arrived Out.—Faris at Southampton; La Bourgogne at Havre. Sailed for New York—Etrucia from Queenstown. Sighted—Southwark from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point. CHARGED WITH FRADI. BOME Oct 18.—A sequention has been

ROME, Oct. 18.—A sensation has been caused here by the arrest of Commander Blaconelli, an ex-member of the chamber of deuties, and director of the Credit Immobiliter. He was taken into custody just night on charges against him in connection with the failure of the Credit Immobiliter.

WORK OF GHOULS.

A Tomb in St. Paul's Churchyard,

New York, Bysterionaly Opened.
A mysterious crime was committed in
the graveyard of St. Paul's church, at
Brondway and Vesey street, on Thursthe graveyard of St. Paul's crurch, at Eroadway and Vessy street, on Thurs-day night.

It was the violation of an ancient and, so far as contemporary records go, a nameless tomb. The grave robbers also broke into Ur. Day's private office at the vear of the churchyard, and after ran-sacking bis desk, overturned it upon the floor.

rear of the course, werturned a spok life sandking his desk, overturned a spok life floor.

The officials of Trinity corporation, which controls the church and the solice head-tolang briddles, and the police head-tolang briddles, and the police head-tolang briddles. The shoulder are completely be wildered about the case. The most romantic and startling theories have been advanced to acount for the most romantic and startling theories have been advanced to acount for the most romantic and carried them may be near the mark, no evidence has yet been discovered to rurnish even a remote him for the motive underlying the act of descration.

of description.
Of one thing those who have investigated the chromatances are quite certain.
It is that the dismanling of the found, whatever in object, was not the work of a manisc, unless, indeed, he had the assistance of two other maniaca just as determined and ablebodied and just as determined as a diversity. allers. If they should foreclose and alternative and alternative they should foreclose temocrow half the Latter-lay only be makirupi. We are all of men instead of at the mercy atter-lay Saints suffer because a sought after world; it is the ways of the world. If it is the ways of the world, if is the ways of the world. If is in a worn tweed suit, I would tend to with as deep attention of otherwise. It would be said the free young ought to make a le appearance before the people shalts are to become united. The inner the make of the world and it is impossible to tell suited there. The has collisioned the inner to be some united.

\$ NOMENCLATURE. POLITICAL

PARTY NAMES AND NICKNAMES OF PARTY LEADERS—THE FIRST INSTANCE OF POLITICS IN THE PULPIF—JEFFERSON DE-NOTANCED BECAUSE HE DID NOT BELIEVE IN A UNIVERSAL DELUCI-A FEW OF THE CHOICE EPITHEITS HEAPED UPON OUR GOOD POLITI-CAL FOREPATHERS—"BARN BURNERS," "HUNKERS," "LOCOFOCOS" AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NAMES—SORRIQUETS THAT HAVE HELPED CANDIDATES TO WIN- "OLD BUCKORY," "OLD TIP," "ROUGH AND READY," "HONEST ARE," ETC.

BY J. THOMAS SCARF, LL. D.

(Copyright, 1898, The S. S. McClure Co.) In the formative days of the republic, before American politics had taken a distinct party shape, the people, when they wanted to know what was going or who was running for office, went on, or who was running for office, went to their coay litle "coffee houses," or taverns, met there the quiet, dignified "leaders" and were entightened. At these conferences it was often decided who should be sent to the general court, who should be made colone of militia, and who should be delegated to the legislature. At the Green Dragon, in Beston, notable conferences of the caucus order were wont to be held, in which Hancock, Adams, Otis and Warren were leading and inspiring spirits.

CUFF ERA.

CUFF ERA.

Then came the revolution, which upset many of the old Quaker-like notices, and finally introduced the excitable, knock-down, fisticult era of staiwart policies. A man had to speak out boldly and back up his opinions. The Republican amused himself by punching his Federalist rival with his fiats and the Federalist by breaking of deadly weapons, such as the pistol, the blackjack and the knife, were unknown in those days.

With the close of the revolution came in play party politics. The Federal party was organized immediately after the adoption of the federal constitution in 1789, and was composed of those who claimed to be preserver of the Union and favored the Federal alliance of confederation. The first constitutional election for representatives to congress and electors for president and vice-president was by general ticket and was a contest between the 'Federalists' and the "Anti-Federalists.' At this election in the country districts barbecues were first introduced. To feed the immense throngs who attended the polls beeves, sheep and hogs were roanted whole and run and whisky were served in barrels with the heads knocked in and the cups beside them.

"DEMOCRAT" NOT RECOGNIZED

"DEMOCRAT" NOT RECOGNIZED BY JEFFERSON.

The name "Democrat" was introduced as a party appellation in American politics about 1782. It was derived from the Democratic scelety which had been formed in Philadelphia, in Imitation of the political cubs of Paris. A long time claused, however, before it was accepted as a distinct party name by any but the more uitra portion of the opposition to the Federalists. It was never recognized by Jefferson, and even of these excelles, several preferred to call themselves Republican. It was only in combination with the sariler name that the epithet Democratic came into general use, the combined opposition taking to themselves the title of Democratic-Republicans.

The great conventions that in these days nominate candidates for the presidency were unknown when Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties were organized. Grave caucuses of very grave members of congress placed the candidates in nomination, and sometimes even this formality was dispensed with and the electoral college voted for the candidates, who were indicated by what is now called the consensus of opinion. For the first three presidential elections, however, there were no nominating caucuses of congressmental elections, however, there were no nominating caucuses of congressment, for the reason that the candidates were very clearly designated by the events of the revolutionary and constitution-forming period.

WASHINGTON CALLED NAMES. BY JEFFERSON

WASHINGTON CALLED NAMES.

politician, pariotic and well-intentioned gentleman. He evolved from Jefferson's notes on Virginia the appalling truth that the Republican-Democratic candidate for the presidency did not believe in a universal deluge! He sounded the alarm. A few weeks befor the election he published a pamphlet entitled "The Voice of Warning to Christians on the Ensuing Election," in which he reviewed the notes and inferred from passages that the author was "a profane philosopher and an infidel," "Christians!" he exclaimed, "it is thus that a man whom you are expected to elevate to the chief maristracy insults yourself and your Rible" As the preacher proceeded, with all the energy of frantic apprehension, the blood gushed from his nostrils, and putting his handkerchief to his face and resuming his gesture held the bloody handkerchief aloft, as if it were the symbol of the horrors he foretold. To such a point, in those simple old days, could campaign faisehood madden able and good men! As soon as Jefferson's election became known the Federalists paraded their disgust, and The Federalists as a party, gusped after the election of Jefferson and calm, respectability and conventional decurum prevalled until after the war of 1812. Mr. Monroe was elected for his second term without the ripple of a political wave or the antagonism of an idea. To that point we had come, and the danger that threatened was that of dry rot. Then of a sudden our whole method of political activity was changed. We plunged into the canvass of 1824 with a watchword, an inspiring cry, that stimulated men and made them enthusiastic. It vitalized politics it began the splendid series of popular and healthy turbulences which have ever since characterized presidential canvasses, And yet this inspiring cry was simply a nickname—"Old Hickory."

ORIGIN OF THE APPELLATION,

"OLD HICKORY."

"Nicknames," said Napoleon, "should not be despised;" and it is said that Jackson rejoiced in his sobriquet of "Old Hickory." Jackson was a firm, decided, obstinate officer, and was called "Old Hickory" long before he was elected president. In 1824 the Columbian his organ in Washington, hid the following motto:

"Freemen! cheer the hickory tree Whose boughs and branches have shel-tered thee!"

In 1828 John Binns, in the Demo-crattle Press, which was in favor of John Quincy Adams and opposed to Jackson, paredied this motto in the Jackson, parod following way:

"Slaves, bow down to the hickory tree! Its boughs have oft-time waitled theil O'er freedom's land its branches wave To shade the rich and scourge the slave!"

Its boughs have oft-time wattled theel O'er freedom's land its branches wave To shade the rich and scourge the slave!"

It has also been said that when Jackson was fighting the Indians, his army became so short of provisions that the soldiers were compelled to allay their hunger by eating hickory nuts. At all ovents '0'ld Hickory' stuck to him until his death, and is one of the few nicknames of the past that have not been forgotten. It was the first to be carried into a presidential canvass, and it was potent because it represented an idea. Andrew Jackson represented force, courage, virility, popular government without the frills and the ceremonials of the foreign courts, energy and genuine democracy strengine and by experience. This set the sluggish political blood of that day to dancing, and this canvass, in which men became enthusiastic and excited, taught the politicians of that it time that there was health and vigor in the stirring up of men, by appealing as well to their sentiments and emotions as to their reason. Stagnation had threatened us, but the wild whirl of an exciting presidential canvass, with Jackson and the hickory tree, clarified and invigorated politics. During his presidency the term "Kitchen Cabinet," which is quite common in the nomenclature of American politics, arose. At that period Ames Kendall, postmaster-system, and Francis P. Blair, editor of the Washington Globe, yere leading party chiefs, and whenever Jackson contemplated any important measure, these gentlemen wer always first sent for to hold a private conference over the matter. In order that they might consult together with the least publicity, it is said that they went fino the white house by the back door, and the quick witted of the Whig leaders were not slow to dub such a consultation as a session of the "Kitchen Cabinet." SHORT LIVED POLITICAL PAR-SHORT LIVED POLITICAL PAR-

might not in the control of the cont

nearer to them. It is one of the equalizing resources of Jemocracy. And so we find, that after the charm of Old Hickory had shown its power, there was developed speedily not only a strong, hearty and vigorous opposition to the party Jackson resuscitated, but a tendency to idealize its great leader by a schriquet, and in 1831 the rapidly crystalliaing While party begun to talk of "Harry of the West." The younger generation cannot appreciate the tremendous power that was in that sobriquet. It idealized Clay, "the Mill Boy of the Slashes." It typifed its magnetic qualities, it made a political equal of a great intellect, it matched for the Whiles the enthusiasm created by the mention of Old Hickory among the Democracs.

equal of a great intellect. It matched for the Whigs the enthusiasm created by the mention of Old Hickory among the Democratis.

Old Hickory's heir apparent was Martin Van Buren, and he went into the White House after a spiendid canvass in which the nickname of "The Little Magician" played a potent part. William Henry Harrison, "The Farmer of North Bend." was thon beaten by "The Little Magician," but four years later there was a canvass for the presidency that can only be described as magnificent. Every citizen was made to feel his sovereignty in it. It was a cyclone of political activity. Harrison was nicknamed, and in every cross road corner men shouted for "Tippe-cance and Tyler too," "Old Tip," "Hard-Cider," "Log Cabin," "Coon Skin," and the refrain "Van, Van, Van,

Throughout the country mimic log cabins, decorated with stage antiers, beaver traps, com skins and hunting shirts and cider barrels, camoes, etc., were paraded in the processions, and men tiopling cider sang:

"Ye jolly young Whigs of Ohio, And all ye sick Pederalists, too, Come out from among the foul party, And vote for Old Tippscance."

And vote for Old Tippecance."

All these emotional stimulants stirred men to their marrow and vitalized our politics so thoroughly that the effects were felt for years.

Four years later, in 1844, "Harry of the West" was the Whig watchword used, and it aroused enthusiasm fully equal to that displayed for "Old The" in 1840. The Democrats had nominated a man whom it was impossible to apply a sobriquet to. He was not well known. His personality aroused no enthusiasm, and the best they could do for Polk was of cry "Polk and the tariff of '12."

In 1848 the Democrats again nomi-

The question as to what the proper goor of a wheel should be is one that perplexes bicycle riders more than any other problem of wheel adjustment. It is a question each one has to decide for him or herself, as different persons are apt to ride better with different gears. The knowledge that with a higher gear one goes further at one revolution of the pedals induces many to put gearing on their wheel which is not likely to produce the best results. They are apt to force that not only does it require more strength to push the pedals of a machine down when it is gearrd up high, but that the friction is also slightly increased. It is a common mistake made by new riders to try and push a high gear. Raching machines, which are usually very light and are ridden on the best tracks by men in perfect physical condition, are generally geared from It to 8, and sometimes even higher. If a rider has great strength in his legs a 12 or even 50 gear is not to high on good routs, but for long rims over ordinary or poor roads a high gear is for too high on good routs, but for long rims over ordinary or poor roads a high gear is for too high on good roads, but for long rims over ordinary or poor roads a high gear is do too high on good roads, but for long rims over ordinary or poor roads a high gear is do too high on good roads, but for long rims over ordinary or poor roads a high gear is good too high on good roads. But for long rims over ordinary or poor roads a high gear is good too high on good roads, but for long rims over ordinary or poor roads a high gear is do too high on good roads. But for long rims over ordinary or poor roads a high gear is good a road of the road roads of a high gear with tiny levels. An exquisite pleasure of a ride. The radius of a when the good of the road of the lover pleasure of a ride. The radius of a when the good of the poor of a ride of the lover pleasure of a ride. An over life and the lover long that the road of the lover long that the road of the lover long that the produce of the produce of

IN WOMAN'S REALM.

The idea of a short skirt costume for rainy-day wear has been smoldering in the minds of many of our prominent women for some time, and it cally needs the actual appearance of a few of our girls in the stylish costume that has been designed by an east-

few of our girls in the stylish costume that has been designed by an eastern house for the blea to blaze into enthusiasm. It will be a boon especially to business women who never can spare time to go home and bedraggied sitirts, so that they often have to sit all day in their offices with their skirts wet to their knees.

The costume is of black rain-proof material that resembles broadcloth. The high bicycle boots lose themselves under a tailormade skirt that just escapes the ankie, short enough to be graceful, and is three yards in width. A recter jacket is worn with a high collar and neclitic, and an Aipine hat gives the finishing touch of graceful iscorrity.

The storm cape, with a high collar,

collar and neclitic, and an Aipine hat gives the inishing touch of graceful severity.

The storm cape, with a high collar, reaching to the edge of the skirri, is to be added in severe weather.

Every matron and maid is hunting and talking coats, wraps and cloaks. As the autumn day grow shorter and colder the mothers and their daughters haunt the fallors and cloak departments of the large shows. The change in sleeves this season is to radical that few of the coats and fackets of last winter can be worn, and long hours are spent by the women in seeing the effect of this years garments. There are nearly as many styles as there flags or long hauners foutering in the breast. hours are spent by the women in seeing the effect of this year's garmenta. There are nearly as many styles as there are purchasers. Light colored cloth coats will be as popular this winter as last spring, but the women who have to be content with one coat for street wear will be wise in choosing a black or dark blue, for a tan jacket is soon conspicuous if worn constant!. The jackets are fur trimmed, and although collars of stone martin are shown on the most fashionable coats, astrakhan and chinchilla will be much worn. Capes will play the same part in the costume of a well dressed woman as in the past few years, for the cuse with which these wraps can be remcred at lectures, clubs and matiness has made them dear to the feminine heart.

There are no better staying gowns than mohairs and alpacas, as everyone is finding out, to the end that we are besieged with them as winter gowns. The material is so adaptable to the various modes of trimming, and seems made for almost any occasion, according to the manner of treatment.

them dear to the feminine heart, known, this personality accoused on enthusiasm, and the heast they could dor Polk as to cry "Polk and the tariff."

The search of the old school, deneral cass, He was not a man to idealize by a nichrame. But Taylor was a character that suggested plenty of them. "Old Buena Vista" gave a direct that was he every Whig's mouth during the canviase was "Rough and Ready." What a nickname for a heropicked from the masses! And it played no unimportant part in winning votes for "Old Zach."

Fremont was led the most catching motto of his canviase was that involved by some inspiring genius. "Fremont and Jessel," and there were thousands of men who voted for Fremont on account of Jessel. Franklin Pierce and James Buchaman, the latter called by his opponents "Fine Cert Jemmy," went miliar appellations, unless to be called "The Bachelor of Wheatland" was an honor to the first single man who occupied the White House.

Lincoln was characterized as "Old Ala". "Unles Abe," "Honer Abe," "Real Maolor," the "Railsplitter," but has much to Douglas as many of his speeches, and you will find men even today who speak with tender recollections of the "Little Glant." It was worth as much to Douglas as many of his speeches, and you will find men even today who speak with tender recollections of the "Little Glant." It was worth as much to Douglas as many of his speeches, and you will find men even today who speak with tender recollections of the "Little Glant." It was worth as much to Douglas as many of the personal as a "Tailor Boy," and Gisrfield as the "Canal Boy and modern brood of popular ideas are destined to be distinguished by other family of the problem of wheel adjustment. It is a question sean one has to decide for him or herself, as different persona are the freight of the problem of the manner of treatment, the last problem of t

Schilling's Best tea is in packages, sealed air-tight to keep, full weight, and right. It is cheap besides.

bid their five living children to a member-lie family reminden the celebration of their golden weedling.

That compact, however, will remain un-broken on this earth. The old couple are now in life's twilight. The husband is

The way it was all because his mother lived with them and made trouble. Ho says it was because she would rise his pocket and take all of his mensy. The neighbors say that such was hardbearred and they could not agree. Both declare that the silence between them will never be problem.

THE THIEVES OF TODAY.

I may be in error, but in my humble judgment he who would rob a man of his necessary food or pollute the spring at which he quenches his thirst, or steal away from him his accustomed rest, or condemn his mind to the gloomy night of ignorance, is no more an enemy of his race than the man who, deaf to the entreaties of the poor and blind to the suffering he would cause, seeks to destrey one of the morey metals given by the Almighty to supply the needs of commerce.—William Jennings Bryan.

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WHOME PAPER

ever printed. Subscribers get more for their money and take greater satisfaction in reading it than they do in any other publication of like character. Many improvements have been made in THE HERALD of late, and many more will

soon be made. It costs money, but it is the determination to give subscribers the very best news and literary matter that money can buy. It is cheap in price but in quality it is superior to all other general newspapers.

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general contract contract contract g \$1.25 PER

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